Caldwell (C.)

THOUGHTS

ON

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE,

THEIR

MEANS OF INSTRUCTION,

AND

MODES OF ADMINISTRATION,

WITH REFERENCES TO THE

SCHOOLS OF LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON.

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Alphabet Box

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PREFATORY REMARKS.

It has been suggested to me by a friend or two, that, in the following Appeal, my strictures on Professor Dudley are too merciless and vindictive—too much in the spirit of *inexorable justice*. I do not myself think so, and shall briefly "tell the reason why."

I have written nothing for the *sake of vengeance*. Far from it. My object has been to teach, *by truth*, a profitable lesson, to those who trade in falsehood and defamation. *And such is Dr. Dudley.* I wish that gentleman to learn, though *late in life*, a maxim which may yet be highly valuable to him,—that it will be *much to his credit, as well as to his comfort, to put a bridle on his lips*, and rein them within the bounds of discretion and decency, or to select some other way, more agreeable to him, to cleanse them from foul and loathsome pollution. Scandal of some sort is his "heart's delight;" and he sips it in and pours it out with the deep *gusto* of the *savage* at his "*fire water*," or the ravening tiger at his banquet of blood. Even in Lexington, *his social paradise*, there are few persons whom he does not, in his moments of fitfulness, abuse and calumniate. This I know to be true, because I have witnessed it. Yet the last word of censure has scarcely escaped him, when, if he meets the subject of it, he takes him by the hand, smirks and smiles in his face, locks arms with him, and, as he walks along the street, whispers something bland and friendly in his ear!—or slanders *to him* the very individual whom he had just regaled with *his own* slander.

His recent attack on myself, through the instrumentality of one of his retainers, has but few if any examples of equal atrocity in the history of defamation. *I know of none.* In the first place it was *gratuitous* and *groundless; I* having done nothing to offend him, beyond what had been done by several *other persons.* In the next place it was false, vulgar, and offensive beyond the conception of any *decent* and *conscientious man!* Nor is this all.

Infamous as was the character of the defamatory production, the mode of circulating it was, if possible, still *more infamous.* It was published first, (whether for hire I know not) in the Lexington Intel-

ligencer, and republished *for pay*, in the Observer and Reporter—and for aught I know, in other papers on similar terms. Nor did the process stop here. Extras in hundreds (it is said and believed in *thousands*) were stricken off by the two Lexington presses, and circulated along with the Lexington Journal of Medicine, and by every other practicable channel, *throughout the Union!* I say the "Union," and the expression is believed to be *literally correct.* I have travelled recently through all the eastern States, from near the Virginia *southern line*, to the north of New-Hampshire, and learnt that it had made its way into every city and town, and almost every village, that lay along my path. And that it was widely diffused through the west and south, I know from information not to be questioned. Nor is the worst yet told. Something farther was done, whose enormity is fairly characterized by but *one* word in the English language, and that is "*hellish!*"—a term which, however harsh and discordant to the ear, is *in keeping with the act.*

The chief object of the scandalous paper was to destroy, as far as possible, whatever confidence might be reposed in me by the people of the west—especially by the *citizens of Louisville*, who had honored me with an invitation to take a principal part in the establishment and organization of the Medical Institute. The Professor had the silliness to imagine, that if he could discredit me with my fellow-citizens of Louisville, among whom I had scarcely yet taken up my abode, and was, therefore, to most of them an entire stranger, he would *strangle* in its *birth the infant Institute.* Infatuated dullard!— to impute such consequence to the man he *hated*, and had *conspired to destroy!* He had forgotten, or, perhaps, in his *illiteracy*, had never known, that Hercules *in his cradle strangled*, in each hand, *an odious serpent, that came to wreak on him the wrath of* JEALOUSY, a passion *congenial to ignoble minds.* Let him remember this in future, and *take warning* by the example. There are SERPENTS in America as *hateful* and *vulnerable*, as any by which Greece was ever infested. *I could point to their den.* And there are herculean spirits to encounter and exterminate them. But to return to my narrative.

Dr. Dudley fancied, I say, that by destroying me in Louisville, he would destroy or deeply injure the *Medical Institute.* In conformity to this supposition, and with a *blackness* of purpose that has never been exceeded, he employed John Tandy of Lexington, a NEGRO, noted for his *artfulness and audacity, vices* and *intrigues*—a well fitting agent for the work he was to perpetrate. Having regularly commissioned this *worthy serving-man* of a *worthy master*, he placed

in his hand *several hundreds* of the Extra Gazettes he had prepared, and despatched him to Louisville, to distribute them through the city. Faithful to his trust, the envoy threw them into every building, whether private dwelling, store, ware-house, or public hotel, wherever he found a door or a window open. And thus was the "*plough-share of ruin*" believed to have passed irremediably over me! But, alas! for the intended *assassin of my reputation!* his sagacity was as purblind as his malice was rankling! His master-movement proved not only an entire failure—but something worse. It sunk him even lower than he was before, and in one respect, at least, benefitted myself. On the *second* day after the diffusion of his flagitious pasquinade, by his AFRICAN EMBASSADOR, the Trustees of the Institute honored me *unanimously* with the appointment I now hold; some of them declaring that, had they *hesitated before*, Dr. Dudley and his messenger would have removed their wavering; because they well knew, that a man of a craven disposition, *hates his adversary* in proportion as he *fears* him.

Such are the *facts* of the case, free from perversion, exaggeration, or varnish. I inquire then of the enlightened, the magnanimous, and even of the *merciful*, whether Dr. Dudley is entitled from me to aught but the *strictness of retributive justice?* As *his* weapons have been *falsehood* and a *language scarcely superior to that of Billingsgate*, has he a right to expect from me in return any thing more than *plain truth*, and *decorous language?* On a spirit so rancorous and ignominious as his, lenity would be thrown away. He would not feel its awakening influence. It is on the head of the benevolent and the magnanimous, that forgiveness of injuries, or good in return for evil, operates like "coals of fire," softening their temper, and reforming their conduct. And Dr. Dudley is not of that caste. If he can be reformed at all, it must be by castigation and terror,—by the actual application of the scourge, and by being given fully to understand, that "even-handed justice is almost sure to return the poisoned chalice to the lips of the murderous wretch who has drugged it."

Such is the only charity the Professor is entitled to from me—*at present.* Let him, however, repent of his malefactions, adhere to truth, abandon duplicity, throw from his lips a slanderous tongue, and lead hereafter a life of *ingenuousness*, and whether I "forget and forgive" or not, the evening of his days will be not only more commendable, and honorable to him, but immeasurably more placid and comfortable, than have been their morning and meridian. For, assume what calmness or gaiety he may, and make what professions he may

of his enjoyment of pleasure, *Dr. Dudley is an unhappy man, because he feels himself a degraded one!* During the mock-trial by the Board of Trustees, a friend of his declared his sufferings to be such that he was "*bleeding at every pore,*" and even implored *clemency toward him,* from his *injured colleagues.* And, were the truth known, he is "*bleeding*" *still.* He has no sense of *justice* and of *honorable pride,* else his *conscientiousness* and *self-esteem* are the *curses of his existence.* I would not be the possessor of his solitary thoughts, and midnight visions, for his *pecuniary possessions four times told!*

Such are my reasons for believing that I have not visited Dr. Dudley with too much harshness. And as yet their insufficiency has not been made appear to me. I have but *visited* him with *justice,* in return for *injustice.* Had I even *slandered* him, the act would have been but a measure of *retaliation.* But that measure I have conscientiously avoided; because, however seemingly warrantable it might have been *toward him,* it would have been *unwarrantable in me.* Having returned him, therefore, *sacred truth* for *execrable falsehood,* he has no right to be offended—*except with himself.* To the enjoyment of that conflict, therefore, I cheerfully leave him.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

On several former occasions, I have had the honor of communicating to you by appointment, though *indirectly* through the Legislature of the State, my thoughts on the subject of *medieal education*. I now address you most respectfully on the same subject, through a more direct, and a shorter channel.

That the theme of my address is full of interest will not be denied; nor, in its acknowledged importance, and close alliance with the welfare of man, is it easily surpassed. Let me trust, therefore, that it has a sufficient claim on your consideration to be once more introduced to your notice, and seriously examined. As far, moreover, as intelligence has reached me, whether through oral channels, written documents, or practical results, I have had the gratification to believe, that my sentiments, heretofore communicated, have not been received by you without some degree of favor. That they were the offspring of patient and protracted observation and inquiry, accompanied by a thorough conviction on my own part of their truth and usefulness; and that my object in imparting them was the promotion of medical science *in the west*, with the honor and profit it might bestow on Kentucky, and such other forms of practical good as might arise from it, whether public or private, has never, I believe, been made a matter of doubt. Nor, now that I am about to appeal to you *in person*, shall the thoughts I am to offer, be less thoroughly instinct with conscience and sincerity, or marked by any abatemant of desire and solicitude to benefit the community.

True; efforts have been already made, and will no doubt be repeated, in a certain quarter, and by certain individuals, from well known causes, to discredit my statements, and frustrate the object of them. This, however, does not move me. I know my adversaries, can fathom their motives, and measure their strength. It is for their *malice* and *meanness*, *misrepresentation* and *propensity to intrigue* that I have *no competent gauge*. They are men who once

professed themselves my friends, because I was habitually engaged in the performance of services to them, which they were too feeble, timid, or too inactive to perform for themselves. And they are now my foes, because considerations of a high and conscientious nature, which I could not resist, compelled me to abandon them. And if, under the breach thus produced, the standing and reputation, however humble, which I have built up by the unremitting labors of a lifetime, can be reached and affected by the puny artifices of those I have offended, the sooner the work is consummated the better. The fortress that can be carried by such feeble assailants, is not worth defending.

This my adversaries, whose weapons are formed of captious feelings and condemnatory terms, will no doubt pronounce *vainglorious boasting*. Let them do so, and bruit their report as loudly as they please. They know, I know, and hundreds of others know from personal observation that my statement *is true*. Nor do I dread, on account of the sentiments that accompany it, the censure or disapproval of the virtuous or the *manly*. They condemn only what is vicious or dishonorable. And I further know, that, though success may be slow in its march, and late in its arrival, truth *will*, in the end, prevail over falsehood, and a beneficent, liberal and high-minded policy over the dark schemes of disappointed malice, the wiles of deceitfulness, and the narrowness of self. Strength, moreover, and a full supply of means, must vanquish weakness accompanied by destitution. And such are the form and nature of the contest that has called me before you. It will be made appear to you presently, that all the praiseworthy and encouraging attributes here enumerated, attach to the cause I have the good fortune to advocate; while the opposite alone can be claimed by those I am summoned to encounter. On one side you will find nothing but *fact* and *reality;* on the other nothing but *assertion* and *pretence*. That you may be the better prepared to understand fully and duly appreciate these remarks, and be the more entirely satisfied of their correctness and bearing, I shall disclose to you briefly a few of the particulars on which they are founded.

It is but little short of an hundred years, since an important change began to be introduced into the form and character of medical education. Previously to that time, whole centuries had passed away, and neither in principle nor practice, had the profession experienced any material alteration. Slow and hardly perceptible at first, the change referred to continued to be gradually but slightly accelerated in its progress, and in a like degree increased in its amount, until toward the commencement of the present century. Since that period

it has been much more rapid in its march, and extensive in its spread, until, within the last fifteen or twenty years, it has been every where diffused, every where acknowledged, and every where striking. From the deep-rooted principles, and the magnitude of this change, it constitutes a REVOLUTION, and has opened a new and most important era in medical teaching. Nor is it less judicious in its nature, and salutary in its effect, than skilful in its management, and ample in its degree.

To say that the change is from *abstract theory* to *exclusive practice*, would be extravagant and incorrect. Theory still exists, and must always exist; because, in some form and measure, it is a natural product of the human mind. *To theorize* and *to think* are synonymous expressions. The transition, however, has been in *that* direction—from *hypothesis* to *experiment*—from things *supposed* to things *believed*—and from things *doubtful* to things *certain*. To a great extent, *mere* theoretical views, the offspring of closet dreams and solitary musings, have been discarded from the profession, and *practical* matter, the substantial fruit of observation and experience, substituted in their place.

Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, almost the only resources resorted to by medical teachers, were lectures, authoritative dogmas, and *books from the press*. To these are now united, as more unerring and efficient means, observation, experiment, and patient researches into the *book of nature*. Fancy and conjecture have in a great measure vanished from the schools, and a stern adhesion to facts has succeeded them. Pupils are now taught to know diseases *as they are*, by personal exploration, and careful inspection, and to treat them accordingly; not to indulge in mere supposition about their seat and nature, and to talk and write about them in a spirit of hypothesis.

As far as practicable, the student now learns anatomy, by taking the scalpel into his own hand, and by wielding for himself the apparatus for forming anatomical preparations—not exclusively by looking from a distance at those provided for him by his teacher, and listening to expositions of them. And he learns the character and treatment of diseases, both surgical and medical, from *clinical* discourses, and *other forms* of instruction at the bed-side of the sick. Of these forms, one of the most fruitful in valuable results, consists in his own observations on the persons of the diseased, on the progress and changes of their complaints, and on the effects of the remedies administered for their relief. Nor must I fail to add, that the well

directed and skilful examination of dead bodies, is another source of instruction, which should never be neglected. In some points of view its importance is unequalled. That, when it is wanting, there is no substitute for it, is admitted by every one. Morbid anatomy might be said, almost without a figure, to be to medicine, especially to pathology and therapeutics, what the sun is to the earth—its *illuminator* and *life-giver*, and the chief source of its usefulness. Without it the profession would be little else than *conjecture in principle*, and *empiricism in practice*. With it, though not yet perfect, it is in progress toward a point as near perfection, as it is capable of attaining—as near to that condition as other branches of physical science, and will as certainly reach it.

To the foregoing observations, the soundness of which no enlightened and fair-minded physician will question, I need scarcely add, that, to be in a condition to present to pupils the means and form of instruction there recommended, a school of medicine must have at its command the resources of a hospital, or an infirmary, or both. Without these, neither can pathological anatomy be taught, nor the benefits of clinical lectures and instruction be afforded. The reason is plain. The means essential to the measures are wanting. In hospitals and infirmaries alone can these modes of medical education be *successfully* practised. In them alone indeed can they be practised *at all*. Nor is even an attempt ever made to introduce them elsewhere. Hence every medical school of distinction and promise now in existence, has connected with it such establishments, as an indispensable appendage. Let all the schools of medicine in Europe—let every institution of the kind on earth be examined, and the result will be confirmatory of the statement submitted to you. And I may safely add, that, other things being equal, the value of such schools is in exact proportion to the amount of the *materiel* for the study of healthy, morbid, and comparative anatomy, and the opportunity for sound clinical instruction, which hospitals, infirmaries, and their collateral resources and accompaniments afford. This truth, which may be regarded in the light of a professional axiom, is distinctly avowed by Dr. Johnson of London, in an able and interesting article from his pen, in which he has spoken of medical institutions. Hence he asserts the evident decline, and predicts the certain downfall of small private schools of medicine, and proclaims the rising and more prosperous condition, and flattering prospects of large public ones. And the reason he assigns for this difference in prosperity and usefulness is, that the latter have ample provisions

and arrangements for all forms and degrees of anatomical and clinical instruction, while the former are destitute of them.

In a late very interesting and important inquiry on the subject of medical schools, held before a Committee of the House of Commons, the same principle was avowed and established. In the course of the inquiry, which was circumstantial and strict, many of the most distinguished members of the profession in the British empire were called on for their opinion. Among these were Sir Henry Halford, President of the College of Physicians of London, Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir Anthony Carlisle, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Wardrop, Mr. Travers, Dr. Sommerville, and several others of wide experience and acknowledged eminence. And their sentiments on the subject in question were *one*. Their concurrence in the indispensableness of hospitals and infirmaries to medical teaching of a high order was *unanimous*. The position was indeed so clear to them, that it was regarded in the light of an admitted truth, and underwent but little discussion. As readily would they have differed about the necessity of an eye to see, or of muscles to move. And as relates to all the enlightened physicians of the day, who have bestowed on the subject the slightest attention, the same is true. They unite in pronouncing a hospital essential to an efficient course of medical instruction. It is farther contended by them moreover, that wherever a well supplied hospital or infirmary exists, *there* a school of medicine may flourish—an opinion as correct, as that where there is no hospital, there can be no school of standing and usefulness. Hence in the large and populous provincial towns of Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham and others, whose hospitals and infirmaries abound in sufferers under every form of disease and injury, practical schools of medicine are rising, but little inferior to the schools of London. And, from this period, wherever large and well provided hospitals exist, such schools will rise; and where there are no hospitals, there will be no schools. The time is approaching when it will be held as preposterous, (I was near saying as *presumptuous*) to attempt to erect and maintain a school of medicine without a hospital, as to rear a crop of corn without rain, soil, or sunshine.

The medical schools of Paris are crowded with pupils far beyond those of the other cities of Europe; and farther still beyond the schools of the United States. Their classes amount at times to from *five* to *seven thousand;* while the classes of other places rarely rise to *one* thousand; and never, perhaps, exceed that number. To every

one who has looked into it, the cause of this is obvious. As schools of instruction in anatomy, healthy and morbid, general and special, in comparative anatomy, surgery, and clinical medicine, the Parisian hospitals are unrivalled. So well is this truth known, and so highly is it appreciated, that those institutions, by their superior excellence as seats of instruction, drain Great Britain annually of hundreds of her pupils. At this state of things the British physicians are not a little mortified; and some of them complain of it in a spirit of bitterness; because it arises in a great measure from the narrow prejudices and superstitions of the people. Nor are they wanting in their efforts to alter and amend it. And those efforts consist in the devising and adoption of every available measure, to convert their hospitals into schools more amply provided with the means of anatomical and clinical instruction. And they are advancing gradually toward the attainment of their purpose.

Connected in part with this object was the late examination into the existing condition of medical education, by a special committee of the House of Commons. And the light elicited by that proceeding has been referred to already, and will be highly useful. Nor is there cause to doubt, that the British physicians will ultimately succeed in removing from themselves and their country the evil and the disgrace of inferiority in teaching. They will not consent that the physicians of France shall bear away, and permanently retain, the palm and profits of medical instruction. Already are they hurrying in numbers to the rescue. The schools of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, are improving their hospitals, and laboring with augmented energy and effect, in the cultivation of general, comparative, and pathological anatomy, and in the more effectual promotion of clinical teaching. Valuable productions on these subjects are beginning to issue from the British press, in such numbers as promise a triumphant result. Nor will Americans fail to follow an example so important and honorable—so essentially connected with the welfare of man, and the scientific and professional reputation of their country. Already is the good work begun, and will be in due time completed. Within the last fifteen years the physicians of the United States have done much more in general, comparative, and morbid anatomy, than their predecessors had done since the erection of the first medical school in the country. And their industry, zeal, and skilfulness increase with the progress of time, the increase of discovery, and the general advancement of physical science. One new truth leads to another, and gives a desire for more; and

thus will the fabric of the profession be built up and finally completed.

In their anticipations, however, on this subject, some of the physicians of our country indulge too much in fancy, and run into extravagance. It is not long since a very popular teacher assured me of his belief, that, before the lapse of many years, medical education in the United States would be conducted entirely in *hospitals* and *infirmaries*, without any aid from the now existing forms of systematic lectures. This is *one extreme*, which will certainly be *avoided*. The *other* is, medical teaching *without hospitals*—which is no better; and which the good sense and sound purposes of physicians will lead them to abolish. A few years more, and schools of medicine conducted exclusively by *abstract* lectures, will be but matters of history. They will be as *antiquated* and *obsolete* as *bag-wigs*, *slash-sleeves*, and *three-cornered hats*. *Fashion*, too, whose influence is irresistible, will be as inflexibly opposed to them, as *truth* and *usefulness*. A few time-worn octogenarians, and prejudiced adherents to ancient customs may still cling to them, and obstinately defend them—but in vain. They will be condemned and abandoned, by the enlightened and liberal of every description, who keep pace with the progress of improvement in knowledge.

We need contemplate but for a moment the scenes that are around us, to be convinced of the truth, that our lot is cast in a time when the spirit of general revolution is abroad. Hypothesis and speculation having fallen into disrepute, and being no longer resorted to as pioneers in knowledge, the age we live in is almost purely *practical*. In every branch of physical science it is the era of observation, experience, and fact. And the same spirit which has so abundantly contributed to the advancement of other forms of knowledge, is now active in medicine, disencumbering it of most that is visionary and unprofitable, and enriching it with that which is solid and useful.

Such are the views and principles universally adopted and maintained, at the present period, respecting the form and provisions of schools of medicine, and the mode of administering them. Hospitals and infirmaries are essential to their operations and efficiency; and they must be rendered, as far as possible, institutions of observation, experience, and research—sources of instruction, where pupils may *teach themselves* in *matters of practice*, and learn *independence* and *self-reliance*. That these are attributes essential to success in medicine is proverbially true; nor is it less so, that they can be acquired only by a familiarity with the sick, and a strict attention to the pro-

gress of their complaints. Such then, I repeat, being the sound and settled doctrine in this matter, I shall now proceed to an examination of its bearing on the medical schools of Transylvania and Louisville.

Lexington, the seat of Transylvania, though called *a city*, is really but a healthy *country village*, with all the *wants* and *unfitnesses* for a medical school, which such a place must necessarily experience. It contains within the "two miles square" a scattered population of *perhaps six thousand*, but which, from want of employment, and the *heavy and growing cost of subsistence, is annually decreasing.* And the resort of strangers to it is very inconsiderable. The few moreover who visit it are of the wealthier classes, the poor going to other places, where labor is more in demand, and subsistence cheaper. That *ambitious little village*, therefore, which cannot forget that it held, some *thirty years* ago, the foremost rank among the *hamlets* of the west, and from that consideration alone deduces its present consequence and assumed right to control, neither has nor ever can have a hospital or an infirmary of the least utility to the teaching of medicine. Its population is far too limited, and its condition too healthy, for such institutions. It possesses, therefore, no vestige or shadow of resource for imparting instruction in morbid anatomy, or clinical practice, either surgical or medical. Every thing must be done in it by *abstract theoretical lectures;* a mode of teaching favored and fashionable in former times; but far too barren in fact, and hypothetical in opinion, for the practical spirit of the present period. And the condition of things productive of this spirit is daily increasing in firmness, fashion, and strength, and in its promise to be durable. Like every other form of revolution (for it *is* a revolution) it "*cannot go backward*"—but must be *onward* in its course.

Nor are the provisions of the School of Transylvania for the teaching of *special* anatomy *much better. Certain it is that they are extremely meagre.* It is well known that the pupils have *no opportunity to dissect for themselves.* The Professor of Anatomy even *discourages* them as to dissection, if he does not openly *dissuade* them from it, as an unnecessary and useless employment. For this he has his reasons. *He has no subjects to spare to them for that purpose;* and he is anxious to conceal the *poverty of his department.* And of the few subjects he has for his public board, the largest portion is drawn from a distance. Lexington and its vicinity do not and cannot supply them. To render his *penury* moreover the more complete, the *main source of his supply will be hereafter cut off*, when his nakedness will be *visible.* So utter was his destitution,

and so desperate his condition on one occasion, that he despatched a special messenger to procure anatomical subjects from Baltimore, for his COMMON DEMONSTRATIONS! Let him deny this, or equivocate about it, and the name of his messenger shall be made known; and that gentleman, if called on, will testify to the fact.

Last winter several young graduates in medicine returned to Transylvania, to pass the winter in dissection, from a consciousness of their deficiency in that important branch of their profession. Some of them came from remote parts—one of them at least from South Alabama, not far distant from Mobile. But, to their disappointment and chagrin, after they had waited patiently, under promises, for upwards, I think, of *two months*, but *one* subject could be placed on their tables; and that was brought from a distant quarter! Nor did they receive another during the season; but returned home frustrated in their desires, and deeply dissatisfied. It is a notorious fact, that, on several occasions, the Professor of Anatomy in Transylvania has been unable to procure a subject for his table, until about the *first of January;* whereas he ought to have had it, at farthest, by the *first of December*—or perhaps sooner. During *one entire month*, therefore, out of *four*, he was destitute of the requisite means of instruction. This is perhaps *one* reason why he has never delivered *a full course* of lectures—for I *positively assert* that he has *never done* so; and he will not have the effrontery to deny the assertion. Another cause of the defectiveness of his course is, that, for years past, he has been in the treacherous and dishonorable practice of frequently deviating from his own department, and invading that of one of his colleagues, for the purpose of *insidiously injuring his reputation.*

Under these privations Professor Dudley has *repeatedly*, I might say *habitually* declared to his colleagues, that he appeared before his class with feelings of distress amounting to *agony;* and that his destitute and almost hopeless condition cost him not only days of anxiety, but *nights of sleeplessness.* Let him deny this publicly and in person, and proof of it shall be adduced, which no one will question. To myself he expressed himself to the following effect *last December*, during the time in which the removal of the school to Louisville was agitated. "Such have been my sufferings from the difficulties of supplying my board with subjects for anatomical demonstration, that, much as I love youth, I would not submit again to similar distresses, for the *reward of fifty lives!*" This the Professor will not deny *in my presence.* The declaration was made by him in an impassioned manner, during an *evening interview* between us,

about the particulars of which let him prevaricate, shuffle, and deny as he may, it is impossible for him to forget them——nor, assume what airs of dignity and self-importance he may, is it possible for him to obliterate from his soul the deep and corroding sense of *humiliation* and *self-abasement*, which the occasion produced in him. For tenfold the opulence Transylvania has bestowed on him, would no honorable man be the subject of such a *never-dying worm of remembrance!*

These disclosures I never would have made, had I not understood that Dr. Dudley, either by his own declarations, or the *false testimony* of his *retainers*, or both, has endeavored to make a contrary impression on the public. The audacity of such an attempt is astonishing; especially as those concerned in it are perfectly conscious, that the brand of mendacity can be indelibly stampt on them.

But the entire account of Transylvania destitution is not yet made out. Determined last autumn to obtain an accurate knowledge of the comparative provisions for anatomical instruction in that school and the medical college of Ohio, I employed an agent to inquire into the condition of the latter institution. With the condition of the former my acquaintance was complete. And the report made to me by my agent (*which I still have in writing*) was such, as to realize my worst apprehensions, and confirm my resolution, (had I been inclined to waver) to abandon Lexington, and repair to a place more fruitful in means. Early in the session (I think about the 18th or 20th of November,) when as yet in Transylvania but a *single* subject had been procured for the *public board*, and *none for any other purpose*, the college of Ohio, besides a competent supply for public demonstration, had *eight* subjects on *eight* tables, appropriated to the uses of the *same number of private dissecting classes!* Thus was Transylvania in the condition of a *naked* warrior contending with an antagonist armed for the combat. To dwell on the issue of such a contest would be a waste of time. However superior he may be in strength, prowess, and military accomplishments, the unprovided combatant must yield to his adversary, or fall in the conflict. From that moment, I say, had I not done so previously, I would have been compelled to abandon all hope, that, by any measures they could adopt, or any exertions and perseverance in their power, the faculty could sustain the medical department of Transylvania in respectability and usefulness. Nor did my colleagues, to whom I communicated the intelligence, differ from me in sentiment. Professor Dudley himself, though versed in every form of equivocation and evasion,

was compelled to admit that the disclosure was conclusive of the fate that awaited the school of Transylvania. His admission, however, was only in *words*, which are rarely the correct representatives of his thoughts. He could find no arguments to meet the revelation thus made to him, except in his own selfishness and unmanly dread of Lexington displeasure—and those he concealed from me, until his actions disclosed them.

Such is Lexington as the site and sustainer of a school of medicine. And it must annually deteriorate. Nothing can arrest the diminution of the most valuable portion of its population, and its *downward course*. Its enterprising young men, its industrious mechanics, and its active men of business who are ambitious of an independence, will migrate to Louisville, as they are already doing; or they will remove to other places in quest of employment. And the wealthy, the indolent, and those whose poverty prevents their removal, will become almost the sole inhabitants of the "two miles square." Checquer that "square,' and the country around it by turnpikes and rail-roads, until they be converted into a chess-board; proceed in horse races, cattle shows, and other forms of parade, ostentation, and amusement; and proclaim the praises of the place, until the public ear shall be sated and deafened, and echo herself shall sicken at the sound—do this, and whatever else human ingenuity, sharpened by a spirit of desperation, may devise—the struggle is vain—the fame and glory of Lexington have departed—never to return! Of this galling truth the town shows its full consciousness, by its keen and morbid sensitiveness on the subject. To speak of its *decay* is as hateful to it as the *note* of the mandrake—*because it is true!* None are so jealous of their charms as *faded beauties*, nor so readily offended at having them slighted or neglected.

Could Lexington cease to *remember* what she *has been*, and look with an eye of *discernment* on *what she is*—could she be made to understand, that, though once comparatively *large and powerful* in the west, *she is now* comparatively *diminutive and feeble*—and could she, with this perception, be induced to abandon her disposition to dictate, hector, and control—could Lexington learn to do all this, (and that she ought to do so is but the admonition of experience and common sense) then would other places respect and almost venerate her for what she has been—the seat of patriotism, refinement and chivalry—and cherish and protect her in what she is. Were she thus to deport herself with the genuine modesty and wisdom that become her, nothing would be either said or done to remind her of

her comparatively *fallen condition*. Such however unfortunately is not her disposition. Under the influence of a mistake which is too common to age, she perseveres in considering things that were *once* her *inferiors*, *still* her inferiors, though their superiority to her has become glaring to every one but herself. She thus reminds one of *Dominie Samson*, who, because he had known and dictated to Harry Bertram, *when a child*, continued to call him "*little* Harry" when he had attained to the stature of *six feet*, and to *ripe manhood*. In her view Louisville still seems to be "*little*" *Louisville!*—If under these circumstances, so unfriendly and forbidding, Professor Dudley and his coadjutors can sustain the medical department of Transylvania in credit and usefulness, then has the age of miracles re-appeared!

Of Louisville, in its fitness for the seat and maintenance of a school of medicine, the condition and standing are in all respects the reverse. Already a *city* that may be justly called populous, wealthy and flourishing—enterprising in its spirit, and vigorous in its action in trade, commerce, and all other forms of business and adventure—it is increasing in every element of greatness and strength, with a rapidity that has neither precedent nor example in any other section of our country. Considered as calculated *by the year*, its population, *stationary* and *floating*, is more than *fifty thousand;* and every year adds to the number. A large proportion of this population, moreover, especially of the "floating," is of the most suitable kind to fill with certainty its hospital and infirmary. It consists of boatmen, deck passengers, and other travellers of moderate means, and too often intemperate habits, much exposed to accidents, and other causes injurious to health. *And it does fill them amply.* With such provisions, under judicious management, the means of instruction in anatomy, morbid and healthy, and in clinical practice, both medical and surgical, are sufficient for all the purposes of instruction. Scarcely are they surpassed now; and in a short time they will not be surpassed at all, by the means of any similar institutions in the United States. Already are they far the most valuable in the western country. And they are about to be greatly multiplied and extended by the establishment of an United States hospital in the city of Louisville. Already are the fundamental arrangements for that institution settled, and it is understood that, in its completion, no unnecessary delay will be interposed. Then will the Medical Institute be sustained by two of the best provided hospitals in the Union—auxiliaries that will enable it to "look down" all opposition and rivalry in the west. Let these

means, so ample and surpassing, be suitably applied by our school of medicine, and the result is certain. The institution will prosper and be useful, in the direct ratio of their judicious employment. The people of the west and south will soon discover this. They will not fail to find out where the largest amount of practical instruction is imparted to their youth; and thither they will send them. This is as certain, as that they will send the product of their farms and plantations to the most profitable market—or as that any other natural effect is the offspring of its cause.

Nor are all the advantages of Louisville over Lexington yet enumerated. Far from it. The circumstances of a place in their combined operation have a powerful influence over the habits, manners, sentiments, and modes of thinking and acting of the inhabitants of that place. All the different pursuits of life, when intermingled within the same sphere and scene of action, have a strong practical bearing on each other. They are more or less instinct with a common spirit. In a special manner they are all practised with a like degree of industry and order. Merchants and traders, artizans, mechanics, and day laborers devote themselves to their callings with equal zeal, and pursue them with equal eagerness and activity. Nor is this less true, as relates to employments more purely intellectual. Lawyers and physicians, divines, teachers, and pupils, breathing the same moral atmosphere with the rest of the community, and seeing all things around them fresh in liveliness, and vigorous in action, imbibe instinctively the same spirit, experience the influence of a common sympathy, and play their parts in the general drama with a corresponding energy. So strong is the imitative principle in man, and so irresistible the contagiousness of his example on his fellows!

The soundness of this doctrine will not be denied. It rests on evidence as palpable as it is valid. While we feel its principles rooted in our nature, and making a part of our existence, they are verified by the observation and experience of our lives. And their application to the subject before us is direct and cogent.

Louisville presents a scene of action *not surpassed*, and scarcely I think *equalled*, in industry and energy, in the United States; while Lexington slumbers in a *dead-sea calm*, except during the delirium of a *horse race*, or the bustle of a *cattle show*. Compared to the stirring liveliness of Louisville, it presents the *unbroken idleness of a holyday*. From no one department of business in the place does a spirit go forth to qicken another. The same pall of languor and

drowsiness hangs over the whole. Of mental pursuits this is as true as of corporeal. Hence, if there be in Lexington a single *devoted* and *industrious* student, his name is unknown to me. In truth, devotion to study is *there discreditable*, excludes him who is *guilty* of it from *good society*, (in plain English, from *morning prattle*, and the *gossip of tea-drinkings*) and procures for him the name of a *hermit*, or a *recluse*—or, perchance, of a *book-worm!* Books are there much more glanced over and toyed with, as matters of pastime, than examined and dwelt on for purposes of improvement. Nor is it possible to cultivate science and letters to any distinguished result, or even useful effect, unless those engaged in them be so separated from the rest of the inhabitants, as to form a *community by themselves*. While pupils continue to board and lodge in the families of the place, they will necessarily partake of their habits and manners in the *squandering of time*.

Let the scene be shifted to a place where all forms of business are actively pursued. When pupils lodge in families there, whose members have each his own employment, which he industriously follows, they have no temptation to idleness, or encouragement in its indulgence. On the contrary, the active industry around them is of salutary example, and begets industry in themselves. And the reverse. Residence in an idle family, as already stated, makes idle pupils. So true is it, that companions without employment, be their habits what they may, are *evils to the young*. Its superior spirit of industry, therefore, and the spectacle of perpetual activity it presents, gives Louisville a decided preference to Lexington as a location for a medical school. The pupil who passes a year in the latter place, and mingles freely in family society, without becoming idle and inattentive to his studies, must have a love of knowledge, and a degree of *self command*, far beyond what is usual with young men.

Again. A school of medicine should enjoy ready and extensive facilities in the action of the press. It should be enabled to publish promptly, and circulate widely and expeditiously, every thing necessary to be communicated to the public. In Louisville, this can be easily accomplished, while in Lexington it can scarcely be accomplished at all. In all its movements, the printing of newspapers and handbills perhaps excepted, the press of Lexington is a *paltry concern*. Its feeble, tardy, and slovenly action in book-printing is proverbial. In the passage through it of an *essay* or a *pamphlet*, more time is consumed than might suffice for a volume. This I have

often most annoyingly experienced. In a word; in all business transactions, Lexington, *as a community*, is *imbecile* and *slow*. The few exceptions to this that exist, are *isolated* and *individual*. It is therefore an *incubus* to young men engaged in the cultivation of their minds, paralyzing their spirit of enterprise, and teaching them indolence instead of energy, and idleness instead of action. And it denies them the many aids and facilities which Louisville affords.

As a counterpoise to these numerous and glaring inferiorities, whose pernicious influence on youthful minds cannot be questioned, what advantage over Louisville does Lexington possess? I answer, *one*, and *but* one. Its medical library is superior now to that of Louisville, but will be greatly inferior to it in a short time hereafter. Will any one contend that Lexington can boast another ascendency over Louisville, on the score of its anatomical museum? On that topic *I* shall say but *little*, and, in prudence, the Transylvanians should say *still less*. Their anatomical museum, which was procured originally at a heavy expense, and might now be a respectable and valuable establishment, is, from neglect and mismanagement, but the *wreck of what it was—soiled, worm-eaten, shattered* and *useless*. Such was certainly its condition last winter; and there is no reason to believe that it is in any way improved. Professor Dudley is too much engrossed in the supervision of his farm and garden, in the management and direction of banks and rail-roads, and in the enjoyment of the sports and amusements of Lexingtou, to give his attention to any thing else, except to *professional calls for which he is rewarded*. To the preservation and improvement of the anatomical cabinet of the institution he devotes no portion of his time.

Such, fellow-citizens, are some of the differences between Lexington and Louisville, as sites for a school of medicine. And strongly and strikingly as I have endeavored to paint them, I defy a denial of the correctness of a single feature of my picture, under the sanction of a *responsible name*. Nothing from the pens of *hirelings* and *parasites* shall attract my notice. Professor Dudley has been alone the chief cause of the existing difficulties; and from him alone will I receive an exposition of his reasons and motives, or a single line in his exculpation or defence. Whatever may come in his behalf from any other source, will be a waste of words. The public that has long and liberally sustained him, and conceded to him a *name and a standing in science, to which in justice he has no claim*, is entitled to an explanation from his own pen of his *extraordinary conduct*. And unless such explanation be given by him, and prove a satisfactory

defence of his proceedings, he will be pronounced a guilty and *self-condemned culprit*, against the high-minded people of the west; and, worse still, against the express command of his God—"THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOR." No longer in such a case can he be deemed worthy of the favor and support which have been *gratuitously* afforded him. On the contrary he must be classed with those destined to go down

> "To the vile earth from which he sprung,
> Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

For years past many of the leading facts set forth in the preceding statement, had been matter of repeated and grave conversations between Dr. Dudley and myself. On all such occasions our views were the same. He uniformly concurred with me in the conviction, that it would be *impossible* for a respectable school of medicine to flourish *permanently* in the town of Lexington.* *Temporary* circumstances, which were daily passing away, had reared, and still maintained the school of Transylvania. On this conviction, however, no action had yet been taken. Nor was it deemed expedient to bruit the matter in the public ear; but to wait and watch in silence the current of events.

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* To show what were the sentiments of Dr. Dudley on this subject, at a time when his mind was neither swayed by self-interest, nor warped by any other sinister motive, I give the following extract from a letter dated August 31st, 1819, which I received from him while yet in Philadelphia, a few weeks before setting out to join him in establishing the school of Transylvania.

"It will be granted that anatomical investigations cannot be prosecuted in a *small healthy town*, containing *five thousand* inhabitants, *with the success* which rewards similar labors in *large cities*. The surgery of *small towns* in new countries, cannot be remarkable, either for *variety* or *extent*. And we are also, in such places, deprived of the *great advantages* which proceed from inquiries into *morbid anatomy*, which it is believed *constitutes the most fruitful source of professional knowledge*."

Such were the sentiments of Dr. Dudley in 1819, but a few years after his return from the hospitals of Paris. where he had witnessed the benefits of "*morbid anatomy*." Yet since that time *he has discouraged* the study of *that branch* of the profession; *because he is destitute of the materials for teaching it.* His object in thus discouraging morbid anatomy, is to *conceal the poverty* and *weakness* of his department. And in 1836, Lexington being still the *same* "*small healthy town*" it was in 1819, he pronounced it, in a letter to the State Senator from Fayette County, "a *better situation* for a Medical School, than either *Louisville* or *Cincinnati!* though the *former of these cities in particular* has *ample means* of instruction in anatomy and surgery, as well as in every form of *practical medicine!* Such is the *profligate jugglery* of that *dishonored* and *degraded man!*

At length opinion and feeling on the subject seemed to be approaching maturity, and the time for action on it to be drawing near. In the winter of 1835–6, Dr. Dudley became as plain and explicit in his conversation to another of his colleagues, as he had previously been to me. He declared to that gentleman that, in Lexington, the medical school was "destined to fritter," and that it ought to be promptly transferred to Louisville. In March, 1836, he expressed himself to the same effect, but more openly and emphatically, to *the whole* of his colleagues assembled in Faculty. Nor was the matter suffered to terminate here. A solemn compact was formed between *all* the members of the Faculty, (Dr. Dudley and Dr. Richardson being the *most loud* and *enthusiastic* in favor of the project) to remove the school, if practicable, to Louisville.

The great improvement to be effected by this measure was, to teach anatomy and surgery *more thoroughly* and *impressively* than it could be done elsewhere in Kentucky; to render some of the other chairs more practical and useful than they had been previously; and to give to the school a standing and a permanence, which it was not possible to bestow on it in Lexington. Each member of the Faculty felt and *expressed* an entire confidence that this could be done by the removal, and each one pledged himself to co-operate with the rest, to the utmost of his power, in furtherance of the enterprise. The issue is known. Dr. Dudley proved recreant to his pledge, and treacherous to his colleagues, Dr. Richardson joined him in his defection, and the scheme for the transfer of the school was defeated. The other four members of the Faculty, Professors Cooke, Short, Yandell, and Caldwell, continuing faithful to their pledge, a resolution was formed toward the establishment of a *new* institution in Louisville. For the carrying of that resolution into effect, the most open and responsible part was assigned to myself. Hence the fiery resentment, embittered calumny, and other iniquitous and unmanly measures that have been directed against me, by *Dr. Dudley* and his *ruthless band of moral bravos!*—men who, from year to year, some of them for nearly *half a lifetime*, have been fulsome in their commendations of me!—and who would commend me again with similar vehemence, could their rankling vengeance be gratified, or their selfish ends promoted by the change!

The cause of Dr. Dudley's faithlessness to his pledge and treachery to his comrades, has been often inquired after, but never yet perhaps correctly disclosed. Nor do I pretend to a familiarity with *all his secret motives* of action in the matter. The depth of his propensity to

deceive and betray, is not easily fathomed. I deem it my duty, however, to strip the mask from some of the most prominent grounds of his defection. Nor shall I do this so much with a view to expose the duplicity and unworthiness of his conduct, and the hollowness of his character, to the odium they deserve, as to give a fair representation of the different footing on which the schools of Lexington and Louisville stand, and the different feelings and wishes, by which the friends and advocates of each are actuated.

All who are intimate with Dr. Dudley know him to be the *sport* and *changeling* of *animal impulse*—tossed about by it, like stubble by the wind. Moral and intellectual considerations, where calmness of temper and steadiness of resolution unite with cool and deliberate reflection, have but a slight hold on him, and rarely influence him in any of his actions. Borne along on a tide of feeling that seldom ebbs or stands still, but *often shifts its course*, he does every thing in a hurried manner, if not in confusion and bustle. Even his movements in the street are indicative of the impetuosity and instability of the *internal man*. His very gait is *fitful* and *rapid*.

To those who are acquainted with human nature, it were superfluous in me to say, that such a man is not to be trusted. From the reckless impulse of the moment, a sudden gust of headlong passion, or some other motive less harmless and creditable, he changes his purposes, violates his engagements, heartlessly intrudes on the privileges of others, and disappoints the expectations of those who confide in him. To liberal and praiseworthy views, and *true* public spiritedness, he is necessarily a stranger, and shows himself ultimately *selfish* and *contracted* in all that he does. And from feelings and motives of this latter description did Dr. Dudley desert his colleagues, and violate his pledge to aid in removing the school of Transylvania. Neither did a desire to promote the welfare of the west in general, nor of Kentucky in particular, to improve his profession by an ameliorated mode of medical teaching, nor to advance any other interest *but his own*, mingle in the slightest degree in his reasons for violating his plighted faith, and betraying his associates. Or if there *were* a shade of any other, it was a wish to retain the favor of the people of Lexington, by sacrificing to *their* interest the interest of medicine *in the Mississippi valley*—and that also arose from a *feeling of self*.

By his connection with the school of Transylvania Dr. Dudley had amassed an ample fortune, a large portion of which he had vested in real estate in Lexington and its vicinity. The value of this he

found reason to believe would be diminished by the removal of the school; and that alarmed his *well known cupidity*. The sycophancy of his manners, and the frequent entertainments he was enabled to give with a view to the attainment of popularity, had not only rendered him a favorite in the town, but had made him in some degree a *leader of the ton*. Of this he was ludicrously vain, preferring it even to *real and lasting fame*, to which he has neither the loftiness of soul to aspire, nor the compass of mind to comprehend and appreciate it. But no sooner did the inhabitants of Lexington become apprized of the project to remove the school, than they began to frown on *it*, and *all* who were concerned in it. Nor did they rest satisfied with angry looks. From the lips and presses of the place embittered streams of invective and denunciation were fiercely emitted in unmeasured abundance. To the morbid sensitiveness of Dr. Dudley on this subject, every word of censure where he had before received flattery, and every gloomy look where he had before met a smile, were *gall* and *wormwood*. They operated on the *craven nursling* of the place like the picture of *raw-head* and *bloody-bones* on the ill-tutored child. They convinced him of his approaching fall from *favoritism* and *fashion*. This alarmed his vanity and self-esteem, and aided in rendering him faithless to his colleagues. In the school of Transylvania, moreover, Dr. Dudley held *two* chairs—anatomy and surgery—and received for his ticket *thirty* dollars, while each of his colleagues received but *fifteen*. Hence accrued to him a large portion of the wealth he had accumulated. He discovered, however, or found sufficient reason to believe, that, were the school removed to Louisville, he would be obliged to resign one of his chairs and forego its income. To his love of gain this was another very grievous alarm. On this point I speak *with entire authority*. When Dr. Dudley pledged himself to me to lecture two or three winters in the new school to be erected in Louisville, it was *on the condition, distinctly expressed*, that he should be *allowed to occupy the two chairs of anatomy and surgery, and receive the emoluments of them*, as he had already done in Transylvania!

Nor is every thing yet told. On an examination of his prospects and probabilities ahead, Dr. Dudley found, or fancied strong ground of belief, that he could not in Louisville play the *great man*—"great" I mean in his own view of the matter. In plain terms, that though he had enjoyed in some measure a lead in the *village* of Lexington, he would not be permitted to lead the fashion in the *city* of Louisville. On the contrary, that he must sink from the "high estate" he

had held in a *small place*, to the level of *an humble commoner* in a *large* one. Here again his pride and vanity stood appalled, and invoked him to escape the degradation which threatened him, by withholding himself from the scene of it. Having, by a long course of sycophancy and double dealing rarely equalled, and never perhaps surpassed, rendered himself the *pampered suckling of a village*, he turned with the *dismay of a poltroon*, in the midst of danger, from the *comparative neglect* which he felt confident awaited him in a populous and flourishing city, whose high-minded inhabitants would be impassive to all his truckling and seductive artifices to conciliate their applause—and would perhaps even repel them with merited contempt.

On these topics my views are not singular. Far from it. On the contrary, all men thoroughly acquainted with Dr. Dudley, concur with me in opinion. Hence said Professor Richardson, now his *favorite* associate, "Dr. Dudley *dreads comparison; one* of his *introductory lectures*, delivered in Louisville, would *destroy him;* and take from him the standing he has long held in Lexington." And Professor Richardson was right. Dr. Dudley's introductory lectures are among the most cloudy, crude and *paltry productions* I have ever known to issue from the lips of a man. They would disgrace a sophomore—or even a *more proverbial novice.*

In the same spirit did Mr. Robert Wickliffe, who has known Dr. Dudley for nearly half a century, speak of him, when he said in a tone of *indignant derision*, "Dr. Dudley exchange Lexington for Louisville! No; never; he is the *spoiled child* of Lexington, and could not be *kicked out of it!*" Am I asked for my evidence that these expressions of contempt for Dr. Dudley were actually uttered? I reply that the evidence is ready. And if called for by Dr. Richardson, Mr. Wickliffe, or Dr. Dudley himself, it shall be promptly adduced.

Such are believed to have been the ruling motives which induced Dr. Dudley to abandon his once favorite scheme of removing the medical school of Transylvania from Lexington where it was *withering*—in his own language "frittering"—to Louisville where it would flourish—and where he declared repeatedly and *emphatically* that it *must* flourish. Nor need I add, that the motives are all narrow, grovelling, and selfish—such as could have no influence on a man of a lofty, independent spirit, and an expanded mind, whose views embraced considerations of public good, and whose wishes harmonized with them. They savored, moreover, as much of weakness and *moral timidity*, as of a want of good faith and public spiritedness.

In fact the Doctor frankly acknowledged to me his "timidity," in the evening interview already referred to. On my saying to him in a tone perhaps of *severity*, "I did not think, sir, that you were so *timid* a man;" he replied, in a subdued manner, that for the moment almost converted my displeasure into *pity; "there you touch me*, I AM TIMID!" Whether his allusion was to *moral* or *animal* timidity, I did not inquire. I only repeat his *words;* and I do so *accurately*. Let others scrutinize his *specific* meaning, as their leisure may permit, and their curiosity prompt them. I care not what it was. I shall only add in this place, that had not Dr. Dudley, through one of his *hireling panders*, impotently attempted to give a false coloring to this interview, and convert it to his own sinister purposes, pen of mine should never have revealed it. Nor is the revelation yet complete. And it depends on events still to be unfolded, whether I shall hereafter tear off the entire veil, and exhibit it as it was, unique perhaps in character, deep in color, and unspeakably degrading to the impulsive shuffler, whose folly and rashness have provoked me to disclose it.

As the Professor had been enriched and honored by the school, he was bound to make some personal and pecuniary sacrifices, if necessary, to increase, secure, and perpetuate its prosperity. Such conduct would have had so much of magnanimity and disinterestedness in it, as would have given him a fair claim on the approbation and applause of the people of the west, and of the profession of medicine throughout the Union. But what were those marks of favor to a soul like his, compared to the weight of his purse, and other forms of puny selfishness? The applause of millions would be *fame*, a subject, as before stated, too etherial for the Professor's mind to realize and feel, and too mighty for it to grasp. He, therefore, like Esau exchanging his *birthright for a mess of pottage*, bartered it away for the applause of Lexington, which he was able to comprehend.

In a word; the medical department of Transylvania is now to the letter the *school of Lexington—not of Kentucky*. In a *prospective* point of view, Kentucky can have no farther interest in it—with whatever feelings she may look *back on its fallen reputation and usefulness*. Its friends and patrons have selfishly sacrificed the interest and glory of the State to the interest of a *village*—for much of the glory of the State has been the product of her medical school; —a sentiment felt, and hundreds of times expressed, by her high-minded citizens. Never again, however, can a ray of its former glory emanate from the medical department of Transylvania. No;

on that institution, whose wants, weakness, and other unfitnesses are now fully known, and cannot be supplied, removed, or concealed, by all the exertions man can make, and all the means that can possibly be brought to bear on it,—on that branch of Transylvania, I say, the pall of darkness and dissolution has fallen, never to be lifted again. Nor is this the worst. Unless it be transferred to the school of Louisville, the sceptre of medical teaching is lost to the State of Kentucky—*and lost forever*. The fancy that the *Great School* of the west can be any longer maintained in an *inland village*, noted only for a few manufactured and agricultural products, and a little *county business*, is preposterous. As well may it be imagined that that village can be converted into the *emporium of western commerce*. And were such a school now about to be for the *first time* established, Lexington would never be thought of as its site, any more than the smallest *hamlet* in Kentucky. No; there are now in the Mississippi valley but *three* places, where a great school of medicine can be reared and perpetuated, as an honor to the country, and a blessing to its inhabitants—Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis—and for many and weighty reasons, the *first* of these has a decided superiority to the other two.

Is Kentucky then ambitious to maintain her ascendency, as a *teaching* State? The way is open to her, and her ambition can be easily and certainly gratified. She has but to patronise the school of Louisville, and the work is done. The other States of the west will unite with her, because they will find their interest in the enterprise. But, for a contrary reason, they will never bestow their patronage on Lexington, because the measure would be a waste of all the means it might embrace. They will neither trifle with the education of their youth, nor lower its standard. A *village education* will not content them. They will send their young men to higher schools. And if there be none such in Kentucky, they will be found and resorted to in other places.

Had Dr. Dudley been bribed to *destroy* medical teaching in his *native* State, and *favor* it in a neighboring and *rival* one, he could not have adopted a measure better suited to his purpose, than the retention of the school of Transylvania in Lexington. On the contrary, had he continued faithful to his pledge to co-operate with his colleagues in its removal to Louisville, it would have at once overshadowed and withered every other institution of the kind in the valley of the Mississippi. Of this no enlightened physician, well informed of the circumstances of the case, doubts now, or has ever

doubted. The sentiment is *unanimous* and *universal*, that the *school of Transylvania transplanted to Louisville would have been unrivalled in the west.*

By retaining that institution therefore in Lexington, Dr. Dudley and his *accomplices*, I say, have betrayed the medical interests of Kentucky—and they have done so *for hire.* Am I asked, in what way? I reply, that, as far as in their power, they have *traded* off the State interests for the *interests of Lexington and themselves.* Should Kentucky then lose the palm of medical teaching, (and lose it she *must*, unless Louisville rescue it) she will be at no loss to throw her indignant glance, and pour her withering rebuke on her degenerate and apostate son, the author of her misfortune. Not only will she point at him herself, and teach others to point at him the "finger of scorn"—in a voice of condemnation expressive of his doom, she will pronounce him at once a *traitor* and a *parricide*—faithless alike to his *parent* and his *friends!* Such are the grounds which the medical Department of Transylvania occupies, and such the spirit which actuates the chief of those intrusted with its destinies.

Let me now ask you, fellow-citizens, to take a serious view of the principles on which the Louisville Medical Institute is founded, and mark the difference. I do not say that those who were once Professors in Transylvania, and now hold chairs in Louisville, are entirely free from feelings of self-interest. They are men, and as such *self* makes a part of them. But I *do* say that had they, like those they left behind them in Transylvania, consulted *self-interest alone* backed by considerations of personal ease, *they* would have been also in Transylvania still, in the arms of peace and the lap of tranquillity—free from the thousand cares and inconveniences necessarily attendant on a new establishment, and from a contest with unprincipled and vindictive adversaries. That they have already encountered difficulties, losses, and sundry disagreeable and annoying occurrences, and that others of a like character may still be in reserve for them, cannot be denied. Their *immediate* personal interest and convenience, therefore, would have led them to remain quietly where they were, gradually sinking into insignificance, *as the school was; and certain as was the prospect that it would ultimately go down.* Such I mean would have been the case, could they have reconciled themselves to their approaching defeat and degradation, and calmly acquiesced in becoming a mere name as officers, and a nullity as teachers.

Such, however, were not the selfish temper and passive disposition

of these men. They were formed for other scenes; and they looked and longed for different results. They had themselves a personal and a professional reputation and standing which were dear to them to maintain, they felt for the professional reputation of the State which had trusted and honored them, and they were resolved that by no inaction, unmanly feelings, or faithless delinquency, on their part, should the interests of medical education, which had been confided to them, suffer under their keeping. But to protect those interests in Transylvania, where the means of instruction were wanting, they had found *impossible*. Under every practicable exertion to sustain it, that school was *declining*, while others were *advancing*. The palm, I repeat, of medical education in the west was passing from Kentucky to other places—and Transylvania had no power to arrest it. Nothing was left to them then, but ingloriously to suffer this pride of the State, with its concomitant honors and benefits, to be lost, or to make an effort elsewhere to defend and secure it.

Under these circumstances, three of the medical Professors of Transylvania did not hesitate in their choice. And if a fourth *hesitated*, it was not, as he will himself acknowledge, because *his* sentiments, as to the superior eligibility of Louisville as the site of a school of medicine, differed from theirs. No; though, from prudential considerations, which I shall not name, he deemed it expedient to separate himself from them *in final action*, he was with them in *counsel*, *negotiation*, and *belief*, from the *beginning to the end*. But what they considered an excess of caution in him, and his failure to accompany them, and share the hazard of the *last act*, had no influence on them. Their resources being in themselves, they were not framed to take counsel of their fears, or to balance for a moment between *conscience* and *cupidity—duty* and *gain*. Determined to rise or fall in the discharge of their obligation to medical education in the State of Kentucky, they promptly and fearlessly threw their fortunes into the scale with that of the Louisville Medical Institute. And this they did without the slightest *local* predilection, except as connected with the superior provisions and means of instruction which the *locality* afforded. They repaired to Louisville, not *because* it was Louisville; but because it was best fitted to be the site of a great and permanently flourishing medical school; and, therefore, best calculated to enable them to aid in retaining in Kentucky the proud supremacy she had long held in medical teaching.

While the Professors of Transylvania, therefore, are working for

the *temporary* benefit of Lexington and themselves, (for nothing earthly can render it *permanent*,) the Professors of the Institute are hazarding every thing for the establishment of a school that shall be flourishing and durable, a source of honor and profit to Kentucky as heretofore, useful to all the other States of the west, a fruitful promoter of improvement in medicine, and a rich and living fountain of blessings to future times. One such school *must* and *will* spring up, and be maintained in the Mississippi valley; and I again repeat, that by far the best location for it is Louisville—and nothing can prevent it from rising *there*.

True; obstacles, I say, from certain quarters must be expected to present themselves; but they can be met and overcome. Nothing great and permanently useful has ever been achieved without difficulty and toil. That, by her wiles and intrigues, mendacity and malice, the school of Transylvania will be *some* hindrance to the *immediate* prosperity and distinction of the Louisville Institute, is scarcely doubtful. The feeblest and most contemptible worm that crawls, has some capability of annoyance and mischief. But that the reign of her deception and power to injure will be brief, is equally certain. *Time will do his work on her.* In a few years she will be but a name in medical history—I regret to add a *dishonored* name; shorn of the radiance which once surrounded it; while under a wise arrangement and a vigorous administration, the Louisville Institute will be a *glorious reality*, as substantial and permanent, and much more productive and diffusive in its benefactions, than the noble stream on whose border it stands.

I once more challenge contradiction, under a responsible name, of a fact I have stated, or an allegation I have made, in the foregoing appeal.

Such then being the characters and means of instruction of the school of Transylvania, and the Louisville Institute, an enlightened public, especially that portion of it consisting of physicians, will be at no loss to judge for themselves, in relation to their merits and claim on patronage. To the decision of that public, therefore, the matter in controversy is respectfully submitted, without the slightest apprehension of the issue.

CH. CALDWELL.